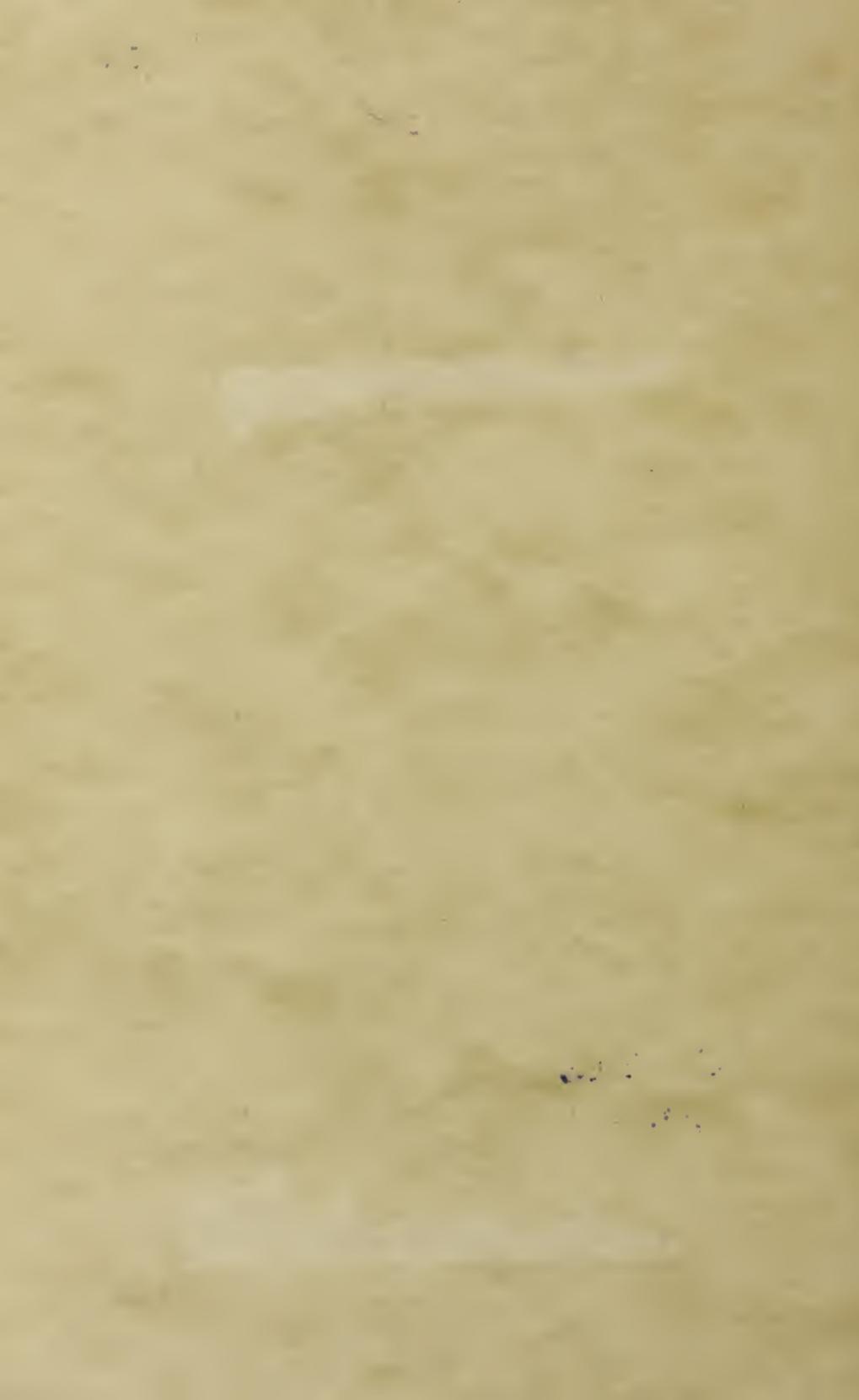


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THE SOCIAL EVIL IN KANSAS CITY

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The following study of the Social Evil was made in the early spring of 1911 under the direction of Rev. Theodore Hanson. All of the statistical tables used have been compiled by him. He was assisted by Rev. Frank Johnston and Dr. C. B. Miller, well known local pastors, as well as by a number of investigators from the Board of Public Welfare. He had the cordial assistance of Chief of Police, W. E. Griffin.

This investigation included only the houses of ill fame on the police fine list. No survey was made in this connection of the rooming and lodging house evil, nor did time permit any detailed study of allied problems such as street soliciting, the relation of the saloon to the bawdy house, the local activities of procurers, etc. The work done was of an intensive rather than an extensive character and no attempt was made to cover so broad a field as that covered by the Chicago Vice Commission.

The data published were secured by interviewing the mesdames and inmates of the houses of prostitution themselves. For this reason no claim is made that all of the information secured is absolutely authentic. But considerable effort was exercised to have all interviews of a personal character, and a greater willingness to co-operate was found than had been anticipated. Particularly was this true of the more intelligent of the inmates, who met the inquiry in the same spirit in which it was pursued.

The City's Policy.

No settled policy either of suppression or of segregation of the Social Evil has been adopted by Kansas City. Ordinances on the subject conflict. Some of them would recognize the scourge while others would eliminate it. Meanwhile it has enjoyed a semi-legal standing. The keepers of resorts are each month brought into court and "fined" for plying their trade. The "fine" is considered as more or less of a joke by the proprietors and virtually amounts to a license. It serves not to deter but rather to make them redouble their efforts to make up the additional costs which this partnership with the city imposes.

No Restricted Area in Kansas City.

Two centers of the red light district, with no well defined limits, are found in the city. One is in the North End, and the other on the South Side. Some of the most notorious dives of both sections are found on the main thoroughfares of the city. This is particularly true of the South Side, with a number of the worst resorts of the municipality existing on Main street with its numerous car lines.

Present Extent of Open Prostitution.

It is from the fine lists, the houses where the evil is openly tolerated, that the following study has been made. Unquestionably there are a large number of places in the city of the same character as those on the fine list, but the exact extent of this evil has not been determined. That these exist is amply evidenced by the frequent raids by the police upon resorts some of which are located in the finest residence sections.

A study of the bawdy houses from municipal court records made by Rev. Frank Johnston for the month of January, 1911, showed the following results:

1. In the North District, 78 houses were on the fine list, the fines assessed for the month amounting to \$1,374.00.
2. In the South District, 69 houses paid fines amounting to \$1,334.50. During this period 24 fines were assessed in this district for street walking, amounting to \$485.00, and three fines for soliciting, making \$75.00.

Combining the above figures, we find that there were 147 bawdy houses which paid a fine of \$2,708.50, the fines for street walking and soliciting bringing this up to \$3,268.50 for the month of January. If this amount were to hold good for each one of the twelve months of the year, the revenue to the city from this traffic annually would approximate \$40,000.

Number of Public Prostitutes.

The investigation of the inmates themselves was made three months later. This revealed 99 white houses and 22 colored houses of prostitution with 460 and 94 inmates respectively, making a total of 121 bawdy houses and 554 inmates. The discrepancy between this and the 147 houses on the police records in January is mainly accounted for by assignation houses, *i. e.*, those where no girls are kept, but which are placed on the fine list because they rent rooms for immoral purposes.

The tables appended to this discussion in no instance account for the total number of 554 individuals. This is due to a number of causes. In a few cases certain of the occupants of the houses

were absent at the time of the investigation, a number of others refused information in regard to parts of the schedules, and, in some cases, the data secured were so untrustworthy as to be rejected.

Character of Bawdy Houses and Inmates.

The conditions in the bawdy houses themselves were very varied. A few were equipped with expensive furniture and furnishings including the finest of upholstered chairs, well chosen paintings and costly rugs, while a large number of others were hovels of repulsive squalor. The girls have been recruited from all walks of life. They come from homes of past wealth and social standing as well as from the ranks of the poor and uneducated. They vary from those still laying claims to some refinement and culture to the lowest types of human depravity. Those of the better type are continually slipping to lower levels. There is a gradual shifting from higher to lower priced houses as the influence of a vicious life removes the personal charms which once may have existed. The table regarding educational advantages demonstrates that the inmates vary from the almost illiterate girl to the college graduate.

Character of Patrons.

No class of society is exempted from this prevalent evil. Patrons come from all stations of life. Leading business and professional men, men lionized in society and church members of eminent respectability, place themselves on the same level with the lowest hoodlum of the street. The only difference is that the influence of the former is more vicious in luring a better class of girls into these dens of infamy. Married men appear to outnumber those not married. The mesdames explain that this is due to a desire for secrecy, as younger men do not fear being seen on our thoroughfares in company with street walkers and solicitors. Upon visits to these houses the conviction was often expressed by the proprietors that they were ministering to an imperative demand of society and were therefore essential. They likewise believed that all men indulged their passions and that none were virtuous. Popular belief in these two fallacies undoubtedly is largely responsible for the liberal patronage.

With a few exceptions the negro houses entertained the white trade exclusively and many of these girls had met their downfall through white men.

A consideration of the statistical tables appended will reveal some interesting deductions.

Social State of Inmates.

It is evident from Table I that a very large number of the

prostitutes were married. The percentage for the white element was 56 per cent and for the total number amounted to 54.7 per cent. Marriage was frequently contracted after a life of shame had been begun. But, as a rule, marriage preceded the entry upon open debauchery. At times it was but a subterfuge by means of which a new victim was added. Husbands not infrequently aided and abetted the downfall of their wives. A number of cases were discovered where the men were thus supported, their wives making a living for both by commercializing their bodies. Most commonly, however, the downfall immediately followed the death or divorce from the husband. Destitution, as a result of this changed social state, was generally a contributing factor.

Nativity of Prostitutes.

The table dealing with the place of birth, Table II, conclusively proves that a very small proportion, in fact less than 3 per cent, were of foreign birth. We find the explanation of this in the comparative numerical unimportance in Kansas City and surrounding territory of the foreign element. The Social Evil in Kansas City is essentially a native American problem.

Boarding and Rooming House Life as a Cause.

Table III is significant. Out of 313 white girls able to state definitely where they were staying at the time of the first act, no less than 152, or more than 48 per cent, traced it to a period when they were living in a rooming or boarding house. At this point it is well to remember that although the boarding and lodging house population is large, when both country and city from which these girls are drawn is considered, those staying in private homes far outnumber others. Consequently when 152 out of 313 went astray while in boarding or rooming houses, these places are responsible for much more than their proportionate quota.

The promiscuous intermingling of sexes without proper supervision and the lack of a proper place in which to receive callers are largely responsible. A recent investigation by the Board of Public Welfare of one of the chief lodging house districts of the city showed that out of 411 lodging houses, only 111, or less than 30 per cent, had a parlor where guests might be received. When young girls away from home and freed from any restraining influence must meet young men either in the street or in their bedrooms, the first step towards lower moral standards is taken and others may quickly follow. Or, worse yet, if men with no moral standards room at the same place, making common use of house facilities, with no prescribed rules of conduct, it is almost inevitable that damage will result if the girl be ignorant and inexperienced.

This table as well as Table IV also shows the responsibility of the home. Good home training naturally is the strongest factor which can be found in keeping a young girl or boy pure. Conversely, if home surroundings and influences be detrimental, and if proper instruction in sex hygiene be neglected, due to a false sense of modesty, unfortunate results will follow.

Occupations as Sources of Supply.

The relative importance of occupations as sources of supply is shown by Table V. Girls working in restaurants and hotels contribute the largest number, or 30 per cent. This is an undue proportion and yet what might be expected from the nature of this work. The constant contact with all types of men presents the strongest temptations. Undue familiarities must be borne whether they be welcome or not, as otherwise the patronage of the employer might suffer.

Next in importance is the number recruited from the ranks of domestic service. This furnishes 70 per cent of the colored inmates. Clerks come next, followed by factory and laundry operators. Again it must be remembered that these figures express little unless the relative importance of different occupations be considered. Thus, although 51 of the white girls were domestics, this is not nearly so large a fraction of the total number of domestic servants as the 13 telephone operators are of the total number of telephone girls.

Low Wages a Cause.

Table VI, showing the wages received by the girls in their occupations prior to the present one, is truly startling. Out of a total of 300 definitely able to state what these were, 154 or 51 per cent received less than \$6.00 per week. Here we may find a ready explanation of Lavinia Dock's statement that "All medical and social experts who have studied this problem agree that prostitution is a disease of poverty." (Hygiene and Morality, p. 156.)

Here we may observe the interrelation of causes. Perhaps not any girl of strong moral character and proper home-training will fall simply because of her economic condition. But if she be deficient in will power, if she has not had the proper home-training, or if she be weak in some other respect, she may become a ready victim if temptation be put in her way while earning a bare living wage or less. The girl staying at home can readily keep on working for four dollars a week, but to the girl away from home, totally dependent on her own efforts, it will mean either starvation or shame unless better paid work can be secured.

It has been conclusively proved that \$7.00 per week is the lowest to afford decent subsistence for a woman. Some authorities

would place this at \$9.00. It has also been conclusively proved, and necessarily follows, that industries paying not more than \$4.00, \$5.00 or even \$6.00 per week to competent women employees are in reality parasitic and a grave menace to the American home.

Ages of Prostitutes.

Table VII dealing with ages will not be intelligible unless an ordinance of the city be borne in mind which provides that no woman under 17 shall be tolerated in any bawdy house. This rule is rigidly enforced, and its results are very evident. A number of mesdames keep only girls of 22 or over to avoid any possible conflict with the law.

Solicitation on Streets.

This ordinance has a curious and shocking effect due to the toleration of street soliciting. Younger girls walk the streets in violation of ordinances forbidding the practice. Then when the age of 17 or 18 is reached, or later, they are graduated into the house of ill fame. This system provides these resorts with a continual stream of recruits.

Years in Prostitution.

It has been customary to believe that a prostitute's life as such will not exceed three or four years. Recent investigations repudiate this theory and so does Table V. Thirty-one per cent declared they had led such a life for five or more years, while 5 per cent had been inmates double that time. However, there is a rapid decrease in the number after the six year period is reached.

First Steps Towards Downfall.

A striking similarity is found in Tables VIII and IX showing age of leaving home and age when the first act was committed. Fifty-eight per cent left home before or during the seventeenth year, while 55 per cent were guilty of the first open immorality at the same age. For the 20 year period the percentage is the same in both cases, namely, 94 per cent. Sixty-two per cent suffered the first fall during the critical years from 15 to 18 inclusive.

Unregulated Amusements a Cause.

Table XI dealing with introduction to prostitution is very incomplete. It does shed some light on the intimate relation between amusements and immorality. Public dances, questionable picture shows, poorly regulated amusement parks and burlesque houses are

prolific sources of corruption. Rigid supervision of these is necessary as a means of self-protection to the community.

Causes Assigned by Inmates.

The second part of this table shows the reasons assigned by inmates themselves for their position. Thirty per cent said their downfall was of their own choice, while 55 per cent attributed it to one of three economic causes—small wages, necessity of making a living after unfortunate marriage, or support of husband. Undoubtedly the causes assigned as given in this table are not entirely trustworthy. The influences which make for prostitution are complicated. Perhaps in not a single case can one cause be held responsible. Lack of proper home-training, ignorance of matters pertaining to sex, unregulated and licentious forms of amusements, low wages of women, economic pressure which generally makes early marriage impossible or ill advised, all of these and many more are responsible. Surely he who would place the entire blame for this life on the unfortunate victims themselves is guilty of very superficial observation.

Influence of Church.

That church attendance or membership seems to have been but little if any of a deterrent factor is shown by Table XIII. Sixty-four per cent had had religious instruction or guidance of some character. A quotation from p. 149 of the Report on Social Betterment, published by the President's Homes Commission, is of interest at this point: "Dr. Howard A. Kelly believes that the Christian standard is the solution of the whole problem of chastity. I quite agree with him, provided the church makes an endeavor to combine religious and social work, and until this is accomplished we should not hide the evil because it is not a pleasant subject to talk about."

Patronage and Profits.

The last table gives an idea of patronage, profits, and the total amount spent on open prostitution. From this table the deduction follows that the average number of visitors entertained per day by each inmate is 4.7. This figure is less than that found by researches in certain other cities. In Chicago the records of a typical bawdy house showed that for five consecutive days one inmate averaged 26 visitors per day (*The Social Evil in Chicago*, p. 98), and that a fair general average might be 15 per day (*Ibid*, p. 114). Since the mesdames complained of the dull season at the time of the investigation in this city, it is probable that 4.7 is below rather than above the normal.

Prices vary from 50 cents to \$3.00 and above, the most com-

mon being \$1.00. Only the lowest and most disreputable places are 50 cent dives. \$1.50 is a fair average of the expenditure per visit as there are a large number of \$2.00 houses and a considerable fraction which charge \$3.00 or over per visit. This means that the gross income per girl is \$7.05 per day or \$49.35 per week. As the almost invariable arrangement is that "the madame gets half," we may place the average net income of the inmates at \$24.67, or in round numbers at \$25.00 per week.

Turning to the profit of the keepers we find that in the average house with four girls, the madame has an income of \$98.70 per week, exclusive of what the sale of soft drinks and the earnings of pianolas may add. Little profit is secured from the sale of strong drinks as the police department forbids their use in bawdy houses.

These figures serve to give an idea of the very large profits which the traffic affords. They explain in a large measure the opportunities for graft which such large incomes make possible and the vigorous opposition with which all attempts to curb its power are met. These profits make possible the exorbitant rents which almost invariably are paid for houses used for immoral purposes. And in Kansas City as elsewhere the publication of a list of the landlords which extort these rents would startle the city.

Economic Cost to City.

Let us next consider the amount spent by the whole city. Basing our estimate on 554 inmates for the entire city, the amount expended would be \$1,425,580.50 annually. As the population of Kan-City, Mo., in 1910 was 248,000, we may estimate that there are 75,000 men and boys who may become subject to the lures of these resorts. If all of these were frequenters it would mean an annual per capita expenditure of \$19. If each frequenter should spend \$50 on these open places of corruption it would take an army of 28,511 men to supply the funds devoted to this debauchery.

These figures, startling as they are, represent but a fraction of the sums spent on prostitution in Kansas City. They include only the outlay in houses of ill fame found on the police fine list. We may but conjecture the amount expended in questionable rooming houses, upon street solicitors and upon the numerous forms of clandestine prostitution which exist in the city.

We have hitherto considered the more local aspects of open prostitution. A wider social outlook may be of interest.

Extent of Venereal Disease.

It is only of recent years that any considerable study has been given to venereal diseases. But the terrible inroads being made on the manhood and womanhood of the nation have made necessary an

abandonment of the time honored "conspiracy of silence" on this and allied topics. Today the great Black Plague—venereal disease—is beginning to overshadow the ravages of the White Plague, consumption. According to Lavinia Dock's standard work "Hygiene and Morality" (p. 49), "European records indicate that about seventy-five per cent of all men have gonorrhœa. Assuming that a somewhat better moral standard prevails in the United States, it is given as a conservative estimate that the prevalence of both gonorrhœa and syphilis among men is at least sixty per cent." According to Dr. Morrow (Social Diseases and Marriage, p 25), "Gonorrhœa is the most widespread and universal of all diseases in the adult male population, embracing 75 per cent or more." The Committee of Seven working under the auspices of the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1901 concluded from reports made by hospitals, dispensaries and private physicians of the city that not less than 243,000 cases of venereal diseases were treated there during one year. All other communicable diseases reported to the Health Department including measles, diphteria, chicken pox, scarlet fever and tuberculosis furnished but 41,585 cases. Thus, the morbidity from venereal diseases was nearly six times as great as that of all the other communicable diseases combined. (Report of Committee on Social Betterment, p. 135.)

Effects of Venereal Disease.

Turning from the extent of venereal diseases to their effect we find that syphilis is the only inherited disease. From Dr. Morrow's authentic book "Social Disease and Marriage" we learn that 20 to 30 per cent of all the blindness in the country is due to gonorrhœa (p. 21), that it is claimed syphilis is responsible for 42 per cent of abortions and miscarriages (p. 27), and that nurses consider gonorrhœa responsible for more than 45 per cent of sterile marriages. This gives but an inkling of the social misery caused by these diseases, particularly in the marriage relation. Again quoting from the Report of the Committee of Social Betterment (p. 140), speaking of syphilis, "Fournier's personal statistics show that 90 women infected by their husbands became pregnant in the first year of married life, 50 of these aborted, 40 carried the offspring to full term, but of these only 2 survived."

Prostitution the Cause of Venereal Disease.

These statistics are given to show the importance of aggressively dealing with prostitution, for all authorities agree that prostitution of a clandestine or public character is the prime cause of venereal disease. Again quoting Lavinia Dock, "The breeding place of all venereal disease without exception is in the social institution called

prostitution, or sexual promiscuity, in the debasement and degradation of what should be the highest and most revered of physical powers, those involved in the act of generation. Bred and cultivated in prostitution, venereal diseases spread thence through the community, attacking the innocent as well as the guilty, the pure as well as the impure, just as typhoid fever is no respector of persons, no matter how strict their own personal standards may be."

Natural Effects of Open Toleration.

Measures dealing with prostitution in Kansas City are not of interest to this municipality alone. The houses of ill fame are the centers of infection that permeates all the territory which surrounds the city. Visitors from out of town are numerous. Some of them seek vice; to others when openly tolerated it is a source of morbid fascination. Not infrequently, as a result of his first visit, the country youth who has hitherto led a virtuous life will carry away with him a contagion which is poison not only to himself and family, but to the community in which he lives. Every convention or civic celebration which attracts visitors from outside the city brings an additional supply of men to swell the number of frequenters of these resorts.

Nor can the evil influence which open toleration exerts on the youth of the city be overlooked. The high ideals which the teachings of home, church and school may have instilled in him receive a rude shock when he appreciates that his elders tolerate a system totally at variance with their teaching. Thrown into an abyss of temptation he is well worthy of commendation if possessed of sufficient moral stamina to remain pure.

The Evil Deep Rooted.

The unprejudiced observer is convinced that no system of suppression can totally eliminate prostitution. First there must be a radical change in the amusements we tolerate, in public opinion, in our treatment of sex problems, in our economic system, in the attitude of the church, and in the teaching and influence of the home itself. As we have before noted, this evil is deep rooted.

But, on the other hand, no impartial student will deny that the governmental attitude and the position taken by our police departments are of the greatest importance in increasing or decreasing the magnitude of the problem.

Public Policies Towards Prostitution.

Two opposite policies, or modifications of the one or the other, have been pursued in dealing with the evil. One would eliminate

the prostitute ; the other would acknowledge her existence and necessity making her subject to a system of public regulation including segregation and medical inspection. American cities in general can not be said to have adopted either a policy of suppression or one of regulation. The police cannot be persuaded that the former is practicable, while public opinion would never tolerate the latter. As a result the whole question is generally covered with a mask of hypocrisy and the true policy followed is acknowledged with reluctance.

Suppression.

Those opposing suppression tell us that since the bawdy house evil is a result of deep seated causes, mere attempts at legislating it out of existence must needs be futile. They say such a policy will simply result in scattering the evil all over our cities and may make virtuous women the victims of frequent assault, forgetting that assaults are increased when men are accustomed to the company of harlots. They further point out that the character of our police is such that a system of elimination will never be conscientiously enforced. Undoubtedly evil results of prostitution would be greatly reduced if our American police individually could be convinced of the feasibility of a program of extermination and would give their whole-souled efforts towards its enforcement. Such an effort would at least protect young boys and the unsophisticated not in search of debauchery.

Reglementation.

Those opposing public regulation point out that segregation does not segregate. The cities on the continent where this system is enforced show a volume of clandestine prostitution equally as great as that found in American cities where attempts are made to suppress it. They further insistently object to any arrangement which will single out the prostitute for inspection, while her male companion is allowed to go scot free, nullifying any beneficial results that regulation might have. Other vigorous objections raised are that it would be an indignity to all sense of morality to place the official seal of state approval upon this iniquity and that it would increase immorality because of the fancied security such regulation would afford.

Recommendations of the Chicago Vice Commission.

No more interesting study of the question briefly treated in this report has been made than the one recently published by the Chicago Vice Commission. Composed of perhaps the finest body of representative men which has ever been gathered to give this grave danger their serious consideration, the conclusions at which they

arrived are of more than passing interest. Additional weight is given to these findings because of the unanimity with which all who participated in the study subscribed to them.

Their recommendations dealt with every phase of this difficult question. We shall cite only the following, immediately concerned with the public attitude towards the bawdy house evil itself:

1. "In dealing with prostitution, fines should be abolished and imprisonment or an adult probation system substituted."

2. "Prostitutes who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity or who are arrested and convicted on charges, should be sent to an industrial home with hospital accommodations. To this end such an institution should be established."

3. "We recommend the enactment of State laws and city ordinances whereby a house of prostitution may be declared a public nuisance, and containing provisions expressly giving to any citizen the right to institute simple and summary proceedings in equity for the abatement of the nuisance."

4. "The police should wage a relentless warfare against houses of prostitution, immoral flats, assignation rooms, call houses and disorderly saloons in all parts of the city."

These recommendations embody the attitude which the Chicago Vice Commission believed should be taken by public officials, and which formed the keynote of their conclusions, "Constant and immediate repression of prostitution, the immediate method; absolute annihilation the ultimate ideal."

No attempt has been made in these pages to overdraw the extent of the Social Evil in Kansas City. The facts themselves are sufficiently startling without any coloring. The city tolerates the existence of 147 bawdy houses on the fine list. It allows large numbers of young girls from 13 to 18, as well as older women, to solicit on our streets. The men of the city, and oftentimes innocent wives and children, are in increasing numbers becoming the victims of venereal disease. Surely it is time that vigorous measures be taken to check an evil which is of such great injury to the very life and fibre of the community.

BAWDY HOUSE POPULATION TABLES.

Table I—Social State of Inmates.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Not married	181		40		221
Married	234		33		267
		415		73	488
Had had children	114		20		134
Number of children born	155		28		183
Number of children living	104		14		118
Number supporting children	37		12		49

Table II—Where Brought Up.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
In city, including Kansas City	203		54		257
In a town	133		11		144
In the country	60		4		64
		396		69	465

Table III—Living Place at Time of First Act.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
At home	75		31		106
Private home	86		22		108
Boarding house	51		3		54
Rooming house	101		10		111
		313		66	379

Table IV—Cause of Leaving Home.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
To marry	130		12		142
To work	97		26		123
Wanted more freedom	51		10		61
Unpleasantness	46		4		50
Home broken up	36		7		43
To lead immoral life	25		9		34
Mother died	11		2		13
Pregnant	5		—		5
		401		70	471

BAWDY HOUSE POPULATION TABLES—Cont'd.

Table V—Previous Occupation.

	White.	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Restaurant and hotel	99		5		104
Clerk	50		—		50
Domestic service	51		39		90
Factory	36		—		36
Laundry	22		6		28
Hair dressing and manicuring	9		—		9
Millinery and dressmaking	19		1		20
Telephone operator	13		—		13
Show girl	9		—		9
Bookkeeper and stenographer	14		—		14
Nurse and teacher	8		5		13
		330		56	386

Table VI—Wages Per Week.

	White.	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Two to four dollars	27		4		31
Four to six dollars	92		31		123
Six to eight dollars	73		2		75
Eight to ten dollars	32		9		41
Ten to fifteen dollars	12		—		12
Fifteen to twenty dollars	18		—		18
		254		46	300

Table VII—Present Age.

	White.	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Eighteen years	5		—		5
Nineteen years	33		1		34
Twenty years	39		6		45
Twenty-one years	47		4		51
Twenty-two years	54		11		65
Twenty-three years	42		10		52
Twenty-four years	33		6		39
Twenty-five years	35		7		42
Twenty-six years	22		7		29
Twenty-seven years	26		5		31
Twenty-eight years	21		6		27
Twenty-nine years	12		—		12
Thirty years	28		6		34
Thirty-five years	16		6		22
		413		75	488

BAWDY HOUSE POPULATION TABLES—Cont'd.**Table VIII—Age When Left Home.**

	White.	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Ten years	18		1		19
Eleven years	2		1		3
Twelve years	9		1		10
Thirteen years	13		6		19
Fourteen years	31		7		38
Fifteen years	50		6		56
Sixteen years	49		8		57
Seventeen years	67		13		80
Eighteen years	76		10		86
Nineteen years	39		8		47
Twenty years	35		5		40
Twenty-two years	19		4		23
Twenty-five years	5		1		6
	413			71	484

Table IX—Age at Time of First Act.

	White.	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Eleven years	4		1		5
Twelve years	3		2		5
Thirteen years	6		5		11
Fourteen years	17		3		20
Fifteen years	22		10		32
Sixteen years	39		18		57
Seventeen years	48		12		60
Eighteen years	62		4		66
Nineteen years	37		5		42
Twenty years	23		3		26
Twenty-one years	12		1		13
Twenty-two years	8		--		8
Twenty-five years	1		--		1
	282			64	346

Table X—Number Years in House of Prostitution.

	White.	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
One year	111		13		124
Two years	66		13		79
Three years	58		14		72
Four years	44		10		54
Five years	28		7		35
Six years	31		4		35
Seven years	23		3		26
Eight years	14		4		18
Nine years	9		1		10
Ten years	7		1		8
Eleven years	5		1		6
Twelve years	3		1		4
Fifteen years	6		1		7
	405			73	478

BAWDY HOUSE POPULATION TABLES—Cont'd.

Table XI—Introduction to Prostitution. First Act.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Dancing -	22		2	24	
Drinking -	24		2	26	
Shows and suppers -	10		--	10	
Buggy riding -	14		--	14	
Park -	14		3	17	
At school -	11		--	11	
Coaxed -	51		27	78	
Forced -	14		3	17	
Bertayed -	25		4	29	
		185		41	226
CAUSE OF LIFE—					
Own choice -	77		13	90	
Small wages -	69		1	70	
Livelihood after marriage -	76		11	87	
Immoral girl friends -	21		4	25	
Disappointment -	4		--	4	
Deceived -	10		--	10	
Solicited -	3		--	3	
To support husband -	8		2	10	
		268		41	299

Table XII—Education.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Fifth grade -	80		22		102
Eighth grade -	186		31		217
First year high school -	20		6		26
Second year high school -	28		6		34
Third year high school -	4		1		5
Fourth year high school -	15		1		16
Second year college -	11		3		14
College graduate -	2		1		3
		346		71	417

Table XIII—Church.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Protestant -	160		37		197
Catholic -	87		2		89
Non-church -	130		31		161
		377		70	447

Table XIV—Average Visitors Per Day.

	White.	Total.	Col- ored.	Total.	Grand Totals.
Two -	34	68	7	14	82
Three -	54	162	22	66	228
Four -	70	280	13	52	332
Five -	88	440	12	60	500
Six -	78	468	7	42	510
Eight -	31	248	--	--	248
Ten -	9	90	2	20	110
		1756		254	2110

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